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of the Early American Industries Association, Inc.

Volume IV

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Number 1

The Greenwood Gift to The Smithsonian Institution

by C. MALCOLM WATKINS, *Associate Curator*
Division of Ethnology, U. S. National Museum*

Of special interest to members of the Early American Industries Association is the *Greenwood Gift* to the Smithsonian Institution. This comprises a collection which illustrates the arts and living habits of rural Americans prior to 1830.

The collection is the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Greenwood of Marlborough, Massachusetts, and is the result of their personal collecting activity over a period of more than forty years. It is notable for its emphasis upon the implements and furnishings of rural domestic economy, and for its comprehensive scope.

Its acceptance by the Smithsonian marks the entrance of that Institution into the field of colonial cultural historical studies. It is assigned to the Department of Anthropology of the U. S. National Museum, where it is providing a valuable source of data, as well as the specimens necessary for educational exhibits.

At present it is not possible to show the bulk of the collection publicly because of inadequate space. There is, however, an exhibition in progress for an indefinite period which is designed to illustrate with selected examples the nature of the gift. This is to be seen in the foyer of the Natural History Building of the National Museum at Constitution Avenue and 10th Street in Washington.

Unlike the art museum's interpretation of colonial material, the *Greenwood Gift* does not especially depict the development of American decorative arts (although to a large degree this development is implicit in it). Instead it seeks to show the manner in which ordinary people, residing on farms or in country villages, used to live, particularly in New England. Thus the emphasis

falls mostly upon the utensils and appurtenances of everyday activities.

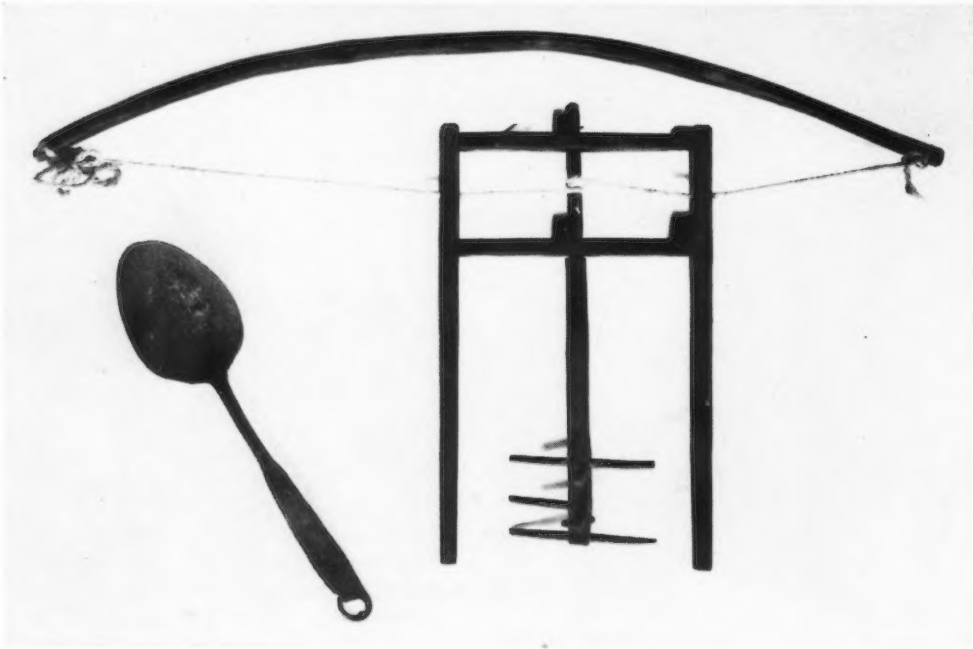
Objects of the Pilgrim century in the collection stand out, of course, because of their age and their rarity. From the student's point of view a special value attaches to these earlier relics because they document the daily life of the first settlers. There are pieces of furniture from this period illustrating the earliest types of American cabinet work. A turned table with carved drawer-front, from Plymouth, is perhaps unique. A chair table from southeastern Connecticut; a carved and paneled oak chest from Medway, Massachusetts; a heavy turned slat-back chair dated 1691; carved Bible boxes and candles boxes; a child's wainscot chair; a fourteen-panel oak chest; an oak Hadley chest remarkable for having no carved surfaces; stands and benches—all these are among the oldest examples. Besides furniture, there are many seventeenth-century utensils in earthenware, metal and wood. A huge burl bowl with a long Plymouth history is an important illustration of the latter.

The whole colonial pattern, however, is shown in the smaller and humbler types of objects. Kitchen equipment, of course, fills a prominent place. Woodenware is represented in a wide assortment of plates, burl bowls, ladles, mortars and pestles, funnels, spoons, stirring sticks, racks in the shapes of sleds for use in brick ovens, an egg-beater that works on the bow-drill principle, and numerous other classes of specimens. The iron work associated with the kitchen is also represented. There are wrought-iron spoons, hooks, trammels, skewers, and ornamental skewer racks, trivets, broilers of all sorts, and toasters. There are also and-

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irons that range from a large pair nearly four feet tall and tipped with brass finials to tiny fire-dogs for keeping a small fire of kindling in the corner of the fireplace.

There are various utensils whose uses would be forgotten except for the information which has survived them. One of these is a wooden stick for smoothing beaver hats. Another is a pair of wooden tongs with



*Wooden beater which functions on the principle of the bow-drill.
Hand-forged iron spoon. From New England.*



*Pair of crude home-made wooden pipe-tongs for lifting coals from fireplace, tipped
with sheet iron. From Marlborough, Mass.*

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sheet iron tips which served as a pipe lighter in the early days of Sudbury, Massachusetts. Three perforated tin containers used for burning sulphur to "sterilize" sick rooms throw light on by-gone customs of hygiene. A little hinged pine box put together with wrought-iron nails still contains the dried peas it was designed to hold for the children's game of "Fox and Geese."



Home-made bullet mold of soapstone. Inscribed Junius Burgess. 1823. From Massachusetts.

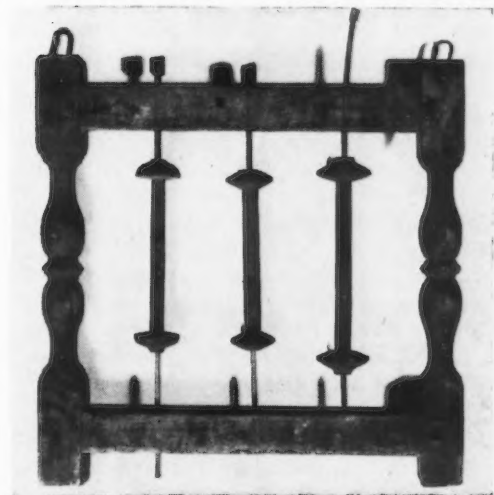
Two small grooved soapstone discs used by an apothecary to grind herbs are among other ordinarily obscure objects.

Implements of home industry are, of course, of particular interest to members of this Association. A soapstone bullet mold inscribed "Junius Burgess, 1823," illustrates the necessity of making at home many of the things we would invariably buy in a store today. Quilting blocks and block printing stamps and their accessories are in the collection; they are, of course, familiar to the present reader. Less often encountered are recipe books for making dye, of which the Greenwood collection has an interesting early nineteenth-century example from Longmeadow, Massachusetts, together with packages of dye material made from the recipes. Equipment for broom-making, shoemaking, and blacksmithing are also in the collection.

There are, besides, numerous specimens of lighting utensils, and such classifications of objects as articles of the toilet, including a group of so-called "hired-man's" mirrors. One of the most interesting sections is concerned with education, and there is equipment for setting up in the eventual future a complete school-room of the early nineteenth-century. Folk art is well represented in paintings, samplers, silhouettes, and wood carvings. Glass and ceramics are extensively covered in the collection, also, as are early types of textiles and embroideries.

That part of the collection not exhibited publicly is so arranged in open storage that it can easily be seen upon request. Members of the EAIA are welcome to visit this and are invited to write for appointments to the Department of Anthropology, U. S. National Museum, Washington 25, D. C.

*Published by Permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.



Early example of Yankee thrift - Spool rack for holding spools of yarn used in weaving. Adapted from the swinging section of the frame of a gate-leg table made in the late 17th or early 18th century.

The Chronicle

Making Barrels By Hand

by GEORGE L. MINER

A mile from my farm in Hampton, Connecticut is an old cooper's shop which turned out barrels, buckets, axe helves and other handmade implements from the early 1800's up to about 1890. Relics left in the old shop include a few tools, a huge caldron used in steaming barrel staves, and a cooper's draw-horse or shave-horse like the one illustrated in *The Chronicle* for December, 1949.

The late owner of this shop was Edward M. Fuller of Providence, Rhode Island. He had inherited it from his father and grandfather, and his boyhood days were spent at the Fuller Homestead of which the shop was a part. He was born in 1876. He had vivid recollections of the practice of barrel making in the 1880's and I will transcribe his narrative as closely as I can.

GEORGE L. MINER

Providence, R. I., December, 1949

* * *

Ned Fuller's Story of Barrel Making

The cooperage business of my Grandfather Fuller was going strong when his children were little, but along in the 1850's the country coopers' shops gave way to the barrel factories and the handmade rum barrels fell behind in the competition. Grandfather continued to make some barrels, but his chief product was buckets and farm tools such as bucksaw frames, rake stales, whip-stocks, axe helves and other wooden implements used by a farming community. There was a forge in the old shop and he turned out rough iron-work used in his farm wagons and tools.

Barrel making was his chief business. He made good barrels. One of his customers was the big trading firm of Brown and Ives of Providence to whom he sold rum casks. He would work all winter making barrels, then when Spring came he would load them onto a big rack wagon with a yoke of oxen and cart them over the thirty-seven miles of country highway into Providence where he would unload them wherever his purchaser wanted them.

Usually the destination was the wharves on South Main Street toward Fox Point. Always however, he stopped at the Hoyle Tavern to bait his cattle and to

sleep overnight. When he sold his barrels he took the cash and spent the next day in the town of Providence buying groceries, dry goods and supplies the women needed and brought his purchases home for the use of his family for months to come.

As a boy I used to watch Grandfather working in his cooper's shop. His barrel making needed a certain amount of hand tools that are now almost forgotten. In the old shop are still left a few of the planes, a draw-knife, or spoke-shave, and the old wooden horse on which grandfather sat to bevel his staves.

The staves were made of white oak which he bought from the Hampton saw mills in the rough. He planed the unfinished planks with a big jack-plane and worked them down to the thickness needed for staves. Then he took a thin wood pattern for a stave and laid it on the smooth plank and marked the outline in lead pencil. Then with a rip-saw he sawed out the staves; they were a little narrower at each end than in the middle.

Grandfather would then sit on a draw-horse or shave-horse as they were sometimes called, put a stave in the wooden vice in front of him and hold it tight by the foot pedal. With a small plane he could now shave down the square edges of the stave and thin the wood down towards the ends. Next step was to bevel the stave edges with a small block plane; the bevel was cut by eye and was rather a delicate piece of work in order to have the staves fit when placed together in a barrel—smaller on the inside than the outside of the stave edge.

There was a special tool for finishing the ends of the staves so they would fit into the barrel head. The scant inch at the top and bottom of the staves where they projected above the head and below the bottom was termed the chimes. The special tool reamed a V-shaped groove on the stave a little less than an inch from each end; into this groove the barrel head and bottom were edged and shaped to fit.

When a good supply of staves were all cut and planed and beveled they were ready to put together to make a barrel, but before bending them to barrel shape the tough oak had to be steamed to make it pliant. Grandfather had a steam box that fitted into his shop fireplace just under the lintel beam. That box measured about five feet long by a foot square and had a wooden lid—all of inch oak.

For steam he had a big iron kettle about 24 inches across with four legs on it. Two of these kettles are still in the workshop as good as ever. The kettle was

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hung on the iron crane in the fireplace by means of a strong wrought iron pot-hook, six or eight inches long, or longer if a shorter kettle was used. On the kettle was a lid of heavy block-tin into which was soldered a tin pipe about one inch in diameter. It took a pretty good fire in the fireplace to boil the water and make a head of steam sufficient to fill the steam box. The staves took some time to become pliant enough to bend. I don't remember just how long—perhaps two or three hours.

While the staves were steaming, the barrel heads were made ready. The heads were made in three pieces, the center piece had two straight edges and the other two pieces had one straight edge, like a pie cut squarely in half. The three pieces were laid on a bench, butted together and scribed in a circle of the diameter needed, then the circular edge was chamfered off to fit the V-groove that had been cut in the staves. This chamfering was done by a special cooper's tool.

All was then ready for the assembly of the barrel. The coopers used stock rings of heavy oak; these were hoops made for temporary use; they were heavy and large and lasted for years. To assemble the barrel they took the bottom hoop and in it stood the staves up and slipped another ring inside the staves a little lower, down than the outside hoop. Thus a slot was formed into which the staves fitted and roughly assumed the shape of a flaring barrel larger at the top than at the bottom.

The outside hoop was then driven down until it pinched the staves against the inside ring and held them firm. Then the barrel was turned upside down and a third temporary hoop was driven on to the bottom of the staves, making that end quite secure. Now the barrel could be turned back again with the flaring ends up, and moved over to the work bench.

The bench had a semi-circular curve cut in it big enough to hold the flaring staves. At the right of the semi-circle was a wooden roller with a ratchet and dog and with a crank and handle so as to act as a winch. On the left of the bench was an eye-bolt into which a three-quarter inch rope was hooked. This rope was led one turn around the flaring staves and over the roller of the winch. Turning the winch then drew the staves together, whereupon a fourth hoop was slipped over them and tapped down to hold them fixed.

The barrel was then ready to turn loose and could be handled as a barrel, though with no heads in it. It

was up-ended and the bottom temporary hoop knocked off, and the three pieces of the bottom head were sprung into place. Permanent hoops were then driven on. These hoops were made of native ash or hickory, both of which woods were tougher and more withy than oak; they were cut with a lock or notch beyond which the two projecting ends were twisted under the main part of the hoop so it would hold fast. The temporary outside ring was then tapped off and the inside holding ring lifted out, the top was fastened permanently by two or oftener three hoops driven firmly on while meanwhile the three pieces of the barrel head were sprung into their groove in the staves.

Thus was made the rum or cider cask, ready to be filled from the bung-hole. Barrels for apples and potatoes were left with the top head out and the top hoops loose, ready to head up when filled. It took some skill to make a watertight barrel. They were tight when first built and so long as they had rum or cider in them. When dry the seams opened up some, but quickly swelled when put into use again.

Best preparation of Black Lead for Cleaning Stoves, &c.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red Port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry and close, but not too hard, brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it till of a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of egg, &c. which are the methods commonly practiced.

The Domestic Encyclopedia by A. F. M. Willich, M.D. 1821, Vol. III, p. 284.

In the United States, THE FIRST GINGHAM FACTORY was opened in Clinton, Mass., by Erastus Brigham Bigelow in 1846. It was named Lancaster Mills and was capitalized at \$500,000. On April 10, 1845 Bigelow received patent No. 3,987 for his invention of gingham manufacturing machinery. Previously, all gingham had been made at home.

Famous First Facts, by Joseph Nathan Kane.

The Chronicle

Memorandum from the President to Members of EAIA

We had a wonderful Fall meeting at Cooperstown, New York, on October 27th and 28th under the general chairmanship of Dr. Louis N. Jones, Director of the New York State Historical Association and with Miss Janet R. MacFarlane, Curator of the Farmers Museum, as program chairman. Those of us who were fortunate enough to be there cannot thank Dr. Jones and Miss MacFarlane and their associates enough for their enthusiasm and hospitality.

In the belief that if more people knew where and when the next meeting would be held as much as six months in advance, more of our members might be able to attend and enjoy it, we have selected for the next annual meeting Mr. Roscoe Smith's Village of Smith's Clove at Monroe, New York. I have seen pictures of this village and have talked with Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their daughter, and know we are going to have a wonderful time. Mrs. Theodore W. Bailey will work closely with Mr. Smith in the capacity of program chairman which doubly assures an enjoyable and educational time.

Now for our further progress! I think all of you who have been fortunate enough to have been members of the Association for many years and have enjoyed *The Chronicle* under the able editorship of such men as William B. Sprague and John Davis Hatch, Jr. and now our devoted Treasurer, Mrs. Josephine H. Peirce, know that all of these editors have been handicapped in bringing out as good a magazine as could have been produced due to being limited in funds and articles. Therefore, I am appealing to you for assistance so we may have a bigger and better *Chronicle* as time goes on. It is a four-point program as follows:

1. We now have 537 members of the Association, there being a net gain in the year 1950 of 76 members or 14%. What we want to do is to more than double the number of members of the Association. This will bring in considerable money for the Association, as the cost of additional copies of *The Chronicle* required for the new members is very much less per copy than what it now costs to get out the copies for our present membership. Therefore, won't you help

your Association and increase your pleasure in *The Chronicle* by getting at least one new member in the next thirty days.

2. We were very fortunate at the Cooperstown meeting in persuading Mr. and Mrs. John Kenneth Byard of Norwalk, Connecticut, to become co-chairmen of a membership committee to tap new sources of membership for the Association. Undoubtedly there are available to many of you lists of members of other groups that might be interested in *The Chronicle*, such as State and County Historical Societies and members of other hobby and collector clubs. So won't you please get these lists and send them direct to Mr. and Mrs. Byard.
3. During the past year we were successful in having the Early American Industries Association approved by the Treasury Department of the United States as an organization to which contributions could be made and these contributions deducted on your business or individual tax returns. I hope, therefore, that many of you will make a contribution to the organization in proportion to your means and your interest in its welfare. None too small and none too large.
4. Since I am certain that we will get a very generous response from our members to the three points of the program outlined above, I appeal to you on the fourth point and that is for the contribution of articles and photographs which would be of interest to the members of the Association. These should be sent direct to our Editor, Mrs. Peirce. Those of us who have been close to the editors know that they have great difficulty in getting our members to drop their modesty and write for *The Chronicle*. Many of you are experts in a particular line of tools and many of you have specimens that are to be found nowhere else in the world. Won't you please share these prized tools and devices with the rest of us. Only by your furnishing a photograph and an article can the rest of us enjoy with you something that I know you will be quick and glad to show any member who might visit you.

Let's all do a little and we will accomplish much.

Yours for more fun and more knowledge in our hobby.

EDWARD DURELL, *President*

ADVERTISING INSERT

The Chronicle

Early American Industries Association, Inc.
Room 5 - 32 Franklin St., Worcester 8, Mass.

January, 1951

At the annual meeting of EAIA in Cooperstown, New York, July, 1948 it was voted that advertising be accepted for THE CHRONICLE. Rates are 10 cents per word for each insertion . . . Count each word, abbreviation or whole number as one word, complete name as one word, complete address as one word . . . Copy should be received by the 10th of the month preceding publication. The next issue is scheduled for April, 1951.

MINER J. COOPER

ANTIQUES

Windsor, New York

(Route 17, Fifteen miles East of Binghamton)

*Tools and implements of various trades and
home industries.*

GENERAL LINE OF ANTIQUES

Special:

Outstanding example of early wooden jigsaw.

Wooden model hand-cranked bucksaw

Both in fine original condition

(Photos 30 cents each)

Write

Framed pit - or veneer - saw

27 x 64½" - Excellent Condition

\$25.00

Saw filer's bench - attractive and unusual

12.50

Collection of T-handle augers, 26 pcs.

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1889 wooden washing machine. Crated

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Hop plow, about 1890; single handle

10.00

Write for list of laundry items

(CONTINUED ON BACK OF INSERT)

FOR SALE

Back issues of *The Chronicle*

May, 1934 through September, 1938

Vol. I, Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

Vol. II, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

I. WARSHAW

752 West End Avenue

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FOR SALE

WEAVING STUDY UNITS

Eleven mounted samples of nineteenth century American weaving patterns reproduced on our looms. Each analyzed. \$3.50 singly, \$25.00 the set as long as they last. Also plain linen and pattern wool weaves in cut lengths.

Address: The Curatorial Department

THE FARMERS' MUSEUM

Cooperstown,

New York

FOR SALE

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Books on Americana, New England

CHRONICLES OF OLD SALEM

Only one-volume history of fabulous seaport; scene of witchcraft trials. - \$2.75 and \$2.00

FREE prospectus

WHALING AND OLD SALEM

America's forgotten industry. Salem WAS a whaling port. Supplement covers modern Antarctic hunting. \$3.50.

FREE literature

Early American Industries



WHAT IS IT?

Members of EALA look over a beater (?) at the Spring Meeting at Old Sturbridge Village and Crafts Center, Sturbridge, Massachusetts. The item is still unlabelled. From left: Loring McMillen, director of the Staten Island Historical Society Museum; Charles C. Stoddard of the same institution; Mrs. Gillian W. B. Bailey, associate of Sunnyside Restoration (Philipse Castle) Irvington, N. Y.; Dr. Sigmund Epstein, New York City and Lewis N. Wiggins of Shelburne Museum, Shelburne, Vermont.

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Fall Meeting

The Fall meeting of the Early American Industries Association was held at Cooperstown, New York on Friday and Saturday, October 27th and 28th, with the New York State Historical Association as host.

Friday morning members engaged in corn-husking and visited the various buildings which comprise the Museum, and in the afternoon participated in the various craft demonstrations.

They learned to prepare and spin flax under the direction of Miss Virginia Parslow. Supervised by Mr. George Campbell a length of rope was made, which was sold in the auction and the proceeds given to the Association.

Several others of the museum staff taught proper use of the old tools—Mr. Van Horne, wood-working, Mr. Houck, broom-making and Mr. Winnie, blacksmithing. Mrs. Gillian W. B. Bailey demonstrated the craft of tinkering, using old tools and methods.

The cocktail hour was also the time for identifying old tools displayed in the dining room of Cooper Inn with Mrs. Robert Crooks in charge. After the banquet, a talk on Cooperage was given by Mr. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., illustrated with items from the Farmers' Museum.

Saturday morning an auction was held of duplicates and surplus items from members' collections and from the Museum.

Following luncheon a business meeting was held with Mr. Edward Durell presiding. It was reported that 67 new members had been brought into the Association since the Fall meeting of 1949, and every member was urged to be responsible for inviting at least one person to become a member.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kenneth Byard, Norwalk, Connecticut were appointed to head up the membership committee.

Mr. Warren C. Lane who was appointed to see what could be done to exempt Association dues and gifts from income tax sent a report that this had been done, accompanied by a letter from Mr. E. I. McLarney, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, U. S. Treasury Department (printed elsewhere in this issue).

It was voted to have the annual meeting in the Spring at Monroe, New York with Mrs. Bailey and Mr. Roscoe Smith co-chairmen, and it was also voted to have future programs carry over a full second day.

U. S. Treasury Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Oct. 19, 1950

EARLY AMERICAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, INC.

Gentlemen:

It is the opinion of this office, based on the evidence presented, that you are exempt from the Federal Income tax under the provisions of section 101(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, as it is shown that you are organized and operated exclusively for educational purposes.

Accordingly, you will not be required to file income tax returns unless you change the character of your organization, the purposes for which you were organized, or your method of operation. Any such changes should be reported immediately to the collector of internal revenue for your district in order that their effect upon your exempt status may be determined.

You will be required, however, to file, beginning with your current accounting period, an information return, Form 990, annually, with the collector of internal revenue for your district so long as this exemption remains in effect. This form may be obtained from the collector and is required to be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the fifth month following the close of your annual accounting system.

Furthermore, under substantially identical authority contained in sections 1426 and 1607 of the Code, the employment taxes imposed by such statute are not applicable to remuneration for services performed in your employ so long as you meet the conditions prescribed above for retention of an exempt status for income tax purposes.

Contributions made to you are deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 23(o) and (q) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Bequests, legacies, devises, or transfers, to or for your use are deductible in computing the value of the net estate of a decedent for estate tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided by sections 812(d) and 861(a) (3) of the Code. Gifts of property to you are deductible in computing net gifts for gift tax purposes in the manner and to the extent provided in section 1004(a) (2) (B) and 1004(b) (2) and (3) of the Code.

The collector of internal revenue for your district is being advised of this action.

Early American Industries

By direction of the Commissioner.

Very truly yours,

(signed) E. I. McLARNEY,

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue

To Make Flock Paper Hangings

The paper designed for receiving the flock, is first prepared with a varnish ground with some proper colour, or by that of the paper itself. It is frequently practised to print some Mosaic, or other small running figure in colours, on the ground, before the flock be laid on; and it may be done with any pigment of the colour desired, tempered with varnish, and laid on by a print cut correspondently to that end. The method of laying on the flock is this: a wooden print being cut, as above described, for laying on the colour in such a manner that the part of the design which is intended for the flock may project beyond the rest of the surface, the varnish is put on a block covered with leather, or oil-cloth, and the print is to be used also in the same manner, to lay the varnish on all the parts where the flock is to be fixed.

The sheet thus prepared by the varnished impression, is then to be removed to another block, or table, and to be strewed over with flock, which is afterwards to be gently compressed by a board, or some other flat body, to make the varnish take the better hold of it; and then the sheet is to be hung on a frame till the varnish be perfectly dry; at which time the superfluous parts of flock are to be brushed off by a soft camel's hair brush, and the proper flock will be found to adhere in a very strong manner. The method of preparing the flock is by cutting woolen rags or pieces of cloth, with the hand, by means of a large bill or chopping knife; or by means of a machine worked by a horse-mill.

Mackenzie's Five Thousand Receipts, 1829. p. 70

BELTS OF LEATHER for transmitting power from shaft to shaft were devised by Paul Moody who used them in the Appleton cotton mill in Lowell, Mass., in 1828. Up to this time all transmissions had been by means of iron gears. Belting, however, had previously been used in some mills to carry power from shafts which in turn were driven by gears from a water wheel.

About Books

From Leif Ericson's almost legendary visit at the beginning of the eleventh century through its Tercentenary in 1926, to the year 1933, *The Chronicles of Old Salem* by Frances Diane Robotti present a condensed history of a fabulous and fascinating seaport—Salem, Massachusetts.

It is a chronological listing of authentic facts which even a casual reader will find interesting and it covers all the highpoints of American history as viewed through the eye of an old New England town.

The beginnings of early industries are mentioned—the glass factory and first tanning business in 1639; a home industry, that of making hard candy known as Salem Gibralters well known all over the Far East in 1822; whaling, fishing and cotton weaving; the rise and decline of world trade in the port of Salem.

It is illustrated with twenty-three selections from the Essex Institute, and Mrs. Robotti has accomplished a fine piece of research. Her writing revives a form popular in writing yearly annals in the Middle Ages.

Illustrations in *Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport* make you want to hunt through every inch of the nearest attic including all trunks and boxes in the hope you can unearth a toy or two—perhaps a tin clockwork locomotive, or a hot air stove, or a whistling steamboat—made by the great toymakers, Edward and Harry Ives.

It is a fascinating volume relating the history of an industry, a family saga and a chronicle of toys of other days. Written by Louis H. Hertz who has long been known as an authority and writer on the history of toys and allied subjects, it demonstrates his painstaking research methods.

Mr. Hertz provides a very complete bibliography and index and the book will be of special interest to both researchers and collectors.

Chronicles of Old Salem. Francis Diane Robotti. Foreword by Russell Leigh Jackson, Director, The Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. Newcomb & Gauss Co., Salem. xi and 129 pp., 23 pl. \$2.75.

Messrs. Ives of Bridgeport, The Saga of America's Greatest Toymakers. Louis H. Hertz. Mark Haber & Co., Wethersfield, Conn. 1950. xv and 159 pp., 55 ill. \$3.75.

The Chronicle



The Chronicle

Early American

Industries Association, Inc.

The purpose of the association is to encourage the study and better understanding of early American industry, in the home, in the shop, on the farm, and on the sea, and especially to discover, identify, classify, preserve and exhibit obsolete tools, implements, utensils, instruments, vehicles, appliances and mechanical devices used by American craftsmen, farmers, housewives, mariners, professional men, and other workers.

EDWARD DURELL, *President*
500 Dublin Ave., Columbus, Ohio
LORING McMILLEN, *Vice-President*
Staten Island Historical Society
Richmond, Staten Island, New York
LEWIS N. WIGGINS, *Vice-President*
Shelburne Museum, Inc.
Shelburne, Vermont

MAJOR A. ERLAND GOYETTE, *Vice-President*
Peterborough, New Hampshire
MISS JANET R. MACFARLANE, *Recording Secretary*
Farmers Museum
Cooperstown, New York
MRS. IRMA P. ANDERSON, *Corresponding Secretary*
Ohio State Museum, Columbus, Ohio
MRS. FRANK D. PEIRCE, *Treasurer and Editor*
51 Paxton St., Leicester, Massachusetts

Communications regarding the *contents* of THE CHRONICLE should be addressed to the Editor; regarding *back numbers* to Loring McMillen; suggestions for *members* to any of the Officers; *all other matters* to the President. Addresses as here given.

DUES

The annual dues are payable January 1st, and are as follows. Regular members, \$3.00; Supporting members, \$5.00; Sustaining members, \$10.00 and up. There is no distinction between classes, except the amount of dues, but THE CHRONICLE cannot be financed unless a considerable number of the members pay more than \$3.00. Each member is expected to voluntarily place himself in the class which represents the amount he is willing to contribute to the support of the Association for the current year. Life membership costs \$50.00. THE CHRONICLE is sent to all members without additional charge.

Editor's Comment:

With this issue, the first in a new volume, we send our very best wishes for a brighter New Year. We plan to complete a volume each year with an index which will be included in your subscription. The index for twenty-four numbers costs as much to print as a regular issue of *The Chronicle*, and we find there are four hundred copies of the Index to Volume II which have never been purchased. It is for this reason we do not

feel justified in printing an Index for Volume III until we have orders enough to pay the cost.

We have heard from a number of members in response to the December bulletin, but would like to have all requests before February first.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of EAIA at Cooperstown, the editor was authorized to choose up to five members of the Association to act as an editorial advisory board. We hope to announce the members of this board in the next issue. It is our thought that special departments of interest to members can be set up under their direction.

For a pre-view of the locale of the Spring meeting, in the next issue we shall have pictures of the Museum Village of Smith's Clove with some interesting data pertaining to them.

Dr. Allen H. Eaton, member of the Board of Directors of EAIA wrote to the Editor on September 8, 1950 as follows:

"Time limitations compel this general statement instead of the personal message I would like to send you about my activities for the coming three months.

"I have accepted the invitation to act as advisor on handicrafts and manual industry to a small mission of Americans whom the government of Western Germany has invited through our Economic Cooperation Administration, with the approval of the State Department, to assist the Germans in working out plans to deal with the social and economic problems which they are facing through the eight million refugees now in the Federal Republic.

"This opportunity to have some part in helping the increasing number of refugees to help themselves, with its bearing upon the world situation, was a challenge to which I felt I must respond if possible. Also this recognition of the importance of hand work as a part of our country's program of technical assistance is very encouraging to me, as I know it will be to you.

"The team of ten, of which I am one, will leave for Frankfurt probably about the middle of this month and I expect to be home again before Christmas. I hope all who have reason to forgive my sins of omission will try their best to do so."

Sincerely,

ALLEN EATON (*signed*)

Early American Industries

Membership

Membership lists should be amended as follows:

- (Ch) indicates change of address
- (D) indicates decease
- (N) indicates new member

CALIFORNIA

San Mateo: James E. Legg, 185-A West Hillsdale Boulevard (1565) (Ch)

CONNECTICUT

Cheshire: Mrs. B. M. Allen (509) (D)
Clintonville: Donald S. Smith, Director Wayside Museum (1615) (N)
Glastonbury: Alvah A. Russell, Mountain Road (1619) (N)
Hartford: W. S. Dakin, 21 Oak Street (603) (D)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington: Jackson Taylor, 3905 Jocelyn Street (1624) (N)
Frank H. Wildung, 708 Butternut Street, N.W. (1614) (N)

MAINE

North Berwick: Gordon E. Hilton (1621) (N)

MARYLAND

Baltimore: L. Manuel Hendler, 1100 E. Baltimore Street (1613) (N)

MASSACHUSETTS

Deerfield: Pocumtuc Valley Historical Association (1628) (N)
Hubbardston: Mrs. Lucy H. Clough (1616) (N)
Southwick: Carl Jacobs (1627) (N)
Sturbridge: The Library, Old Sturbridge Village (1627) (N)
Ware: Donald W. Howe, Quabbin Book House (1611) (N)
Worcester: Worcester Free Public Library, 18 Elm Street (1623) (N)

NEW YORK

Auburn: Prof. Walter K. Long, Cayuga Museum (1620) (N)
Cooperstown: Frank C. Carpenter (1618) (N)
New York City: Harry Shaw Newman, The Old Print Shop, 150 Lexington Avenue (1626) (N)

NORTH DAKOTA

Dunseith: Beulah Shurr (1625) (N)

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie: Miss Anna Quirk, 2904 Chestnut Street (1617) (N)
Myerstown: Dr. Harvey Bassler (1441) (D)
Stoystown: Otto J. Wilt (1612) (N)

Communications

From a member in New York City, whose name we cannot decipher.

"Item No. 2 is an Indian Tomahawk given to my grandfather C. L. Anderson, Sheriff of Memphis, Tennessee by the Chief of the Chickasaw Indians.

"Question: Is Item No. 1 an Indian Tomahawk or is it some tool or implement of a long forgotten trade? I recently found this at Old Deerfield, Massachusetts, the scene of many Indian raids."



The Chronicle

Communications, continued

From Martha Hill Hommel, Gargoyle, Richlandtown, Pa.

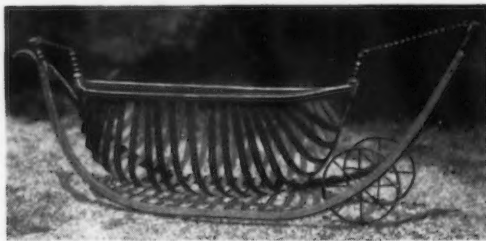
In reply to the query of Miss Helen G. Holley about stave cradles in the last issue of *The Chronicle*.

"The original inventor was Abner Woodward of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts who obtained a patent October 17, 1876. Apparently he assigned the right to manufacture them to Ford Johnson & Company of Michigan City, Indiana. Our example (pictured) has the faint inscription in gold letters on the slats or staves as follows:

"Ford Johnson & Company, Manufacturers, Michigan City, Indiana. Patent October 17th, '76.

"A number of these cradles have turned up in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, some with and some without wheels. The original patent however, includes the wheels as part of the invention. It reads: 'The object of my invention is to provide a cradle that is especially convenient and serviceable. It is light in weight, strong, and at the same time, on account of its peculiar construction it is elastic in all its parts, susceptible to the slightest motion, and therefore easily swung, and it is also easily moved by means of the wheels which are attached to its supports, thereby combining with it all the advantages of a baby carriage!'

"One specimen was sold at American Art Association Anderson Galleries in November, 1934 from the collection of Miss Mabel Choate. It was described in the catalogue as 'American, early 18th century, unique piece.'"

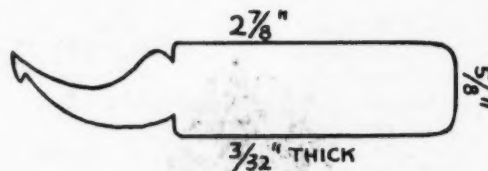


THE FIRST CIDER MILL was patented by Isaac Quintard of Stanfield, Conn., who obtained a patent April 5, 1806, on a cider and bark mill.

Famous First Facts by Joseph Nathan Kane.

From Miner J. Cooper, Windsor, New York.

A full-sized sketch of a pewter hook-like gadget which he would like to have identified. He writes: "The person from whom I bought it stated that it was a rug hook but I cannot reconcile this classification to this tool as it would be most unhandy for that use and the hook is much too small. I should appreciate any help any member may be able to give me as to its use."



From Marion Nicholl-Rawson, East Alsted, New Hampshire.

"Could the What's It? shown unidentified in the last copy of *The Chronicle* (Sept. 1950) have been used as a tally board for recording feet of sawed lumber?

"I was reminded of the latter by your picture on page 225 and turned to page 220 in my book *New Hampshire Borns A Town* (to be found in most libraries, if you want to look up the illustration) and thought there might be a relation between the two. The tally board is roughly the same size as the object mentioned."

The answer to F. M. Scheibly's query about the early American bow-drill can be found in the books *China at Work*, by Rudolf P. Hommel and *Ancient Carpenter's Tools* by Dr. Henry C. Mercer.

BELTING sold to manufacturers is recorded in the account books of Pliny Jewell, a leather dealer of Hartford, Conn. There is an entry in 1826 of the sale of a leather belt three inches wide. Manufacturers who required belting usually bought skins, cut them to the desired thickness, and by nailing the ends of the pieces to the floor when wet, and driving wedges between the leather and floor, half-way between the ends, stretched them taut.

